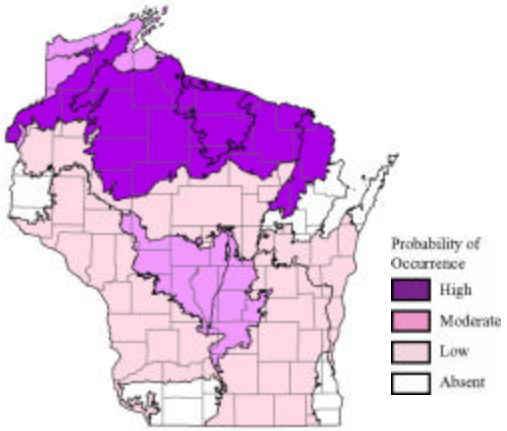
Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*)

Species Assessment Scores*

State rarity:	NA
State threats:	3
State population trend:	3
Global abundance:	2
Global distribution:	1
Global threats:	3
Global population trend:	3
Mean Risk Score:	2.5**
Area of importance:	3

* Please see the Description of Vertebrate Species Summaries (Section 3.1.1) for definitions of criteria and scores.
** Based on fewer than the standard 7 criteria.



Ecological Landscape Associations
Please note that this is not a range map. Shading does not imply that the species is present throughout the Landscape, but represents the probability that the species occurs somewhere in the Landscape.

Landscape -community Combinations of Highest Ecological Priority

Ecological Landscape	Community
Central Sand Plains	Northern dry forest
Central Sand Plains	Northern dry -mesic forest
Central Sand Plains	Pine barrens
North Central Forest	Northern dry forest
North Central Forest	Northern dry -mesic forest
North Central Forest	Northern mesic forest
North Central Forest	Northern wet forest
Northeast Sands	Northern dry forest
Northeast Sands	Northern dry -mesic forest
Northeast Sands	Pine barrens
Northern Highland	Northern dry forest
Northern Highland	Northern dry -mesic forest
Northern Highland	Northern wet forest
Northwest Lowlands	Northern dry -mesic forest
Northwest Sands	Northern dry forest
Northwest Sands	Northern dry -mesic forest
Northwest Sands	Northern wet forest
Northwest Sands	Pine barrens
Superior Coastal Plain	Northern dry forest
Superior Coastal Plain	Northern dry -mesic forest

Threats and Issues

- Age and dispersal of pine and spruce are the primary concerns.
- Since Wisconsin is at the southern limit of red pine and white spruce, Red Crossbill range shifts northward are a concern.
- Plantation management of red pines is preventing full cone potential. Management is needed on a shifting mosaic across the range. Age class diversity is needed for pines and spruce forests.

- Cone gathering is a minor threat.
- New diseases of red pine are a major concern.
- The genetics of Red Crossbills suggest several distinct species or at least quasi species. Their conservation needs may increase based upon the results of future genetics research.

Priority Conservation Actions

- Promote conservation of conifer dominated systems with a full range of age classes.
- Improve natural regeneration methods and use of fire in pine management.
- Develop conifer markets.
- Conduct research on Red Crossbill food profitability based on conifer seed energy content and ripening phenology.
- Conduct research on Red Crossbill genetics.